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been taken at Honolulu. I think that *X. mento* is distinct from the Atlantic species, *X. ringens* (L.), as also from the species of the Indian Ocean, *X. lineopunctatus* (Hollard) which is probably the same, as indicated by Jordan and Evermann, "Fishes of North America." in *X. mento* there are no lines of purple spots along the side.

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THE NAME OF THE HORNED-TOAD FROM THE SALT LAKE BASIN.

Mr. Herbert J. Pack, in the last number of COPEIA (No. 63) pp., 91-92, has some very interesting observations on certain habits of the horned-toad inhabiting Salt Lake City, which he calls *Phrynosoma douglassii douglassii*. A footnote, not by the author, states that "according to Stejneger and Barbour, checklist, this should be *P. hernandesi* (Girard)," the correction apparently being made on geographical grounds since in the Checklist cited the range of *Ph. douglassii* is given as "Oregon and Washington," and that of *Ph. hernandesi* as "the plateau region of Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona."

When preparing my revision of this group of horned-toads (N. Amer. Fauna. No. 3, 1890, pp. 113-115), upon which the distribution data in the Check-list are chiefly based, I had no satisfactory material from the basin of Utah, though I had typical *Ph. hernandesi* from Lieut. Beckwith's trail on the 38 parallel, presumably from the same life zone, viz., the juniper and pinon belt, in which I had observed it in Arizona. Thanks to Mr. Pack's generosity, the material upon which he based his paper is in the U. S. National Museum, and it is now possible to make a more positive statement regarding the identity of the horned-toad from the lower levels of Utah.

In his first monographic account of the genus *Phrynosoma* (in Stansbury's Expl. Surv. Vall. Great Slave Lake), in 1852, Girard figured the only specimen secured at Salt Lake (pl. 7, figs. 6-9) under the name of *Ph. douglassii*. While preparing the revision for the Herpetology of the U. S. Exploring Expedition, published 1858, he became dubious about referring the Salt Lake horned-toad to the Oregonian species. At one time he actually gave it a distinct name *Ph. ornatum* which was engraved on the plate (pl. 21, figs. 1-4) based on a Utah basin specimen. While the text was going through the press he changed his mind, however, though still admitting that under *Ph. douglassii* "two species may yet be confounded under this heading, one peculiar to the Northwest Coast, the other to the great Salt Lake Basin." The only tangible character seemed to be the much smaller size of the Northwest Coast specimens, and so he concluded that "since this fact might still be regarded by some as bearing upon the climate, we have, so far, refrained recording them as distinct species." It was too late, however, to erase the name on the plate in the Atlas, which being properly published, consequently is available for the Utah basin form.

A comparison of Mr. Pack's Salt Lake City specimens with typical *Ph. hernandesi* shows that they have nothing to do with this species. On the other hand they are at least subspecifically distinct from typical *Ph. douglassii*. They are also closely related to *Ph. ornatissimum*, which belongs to the same group, and no harm can come from treating these forms trinominally.

In my opinion, therefore, the Salt Lake Basin form should stand as *Phrynosoma douglassii ornatum* (Girard).

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